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## FOREIGN AND INSULAR.

### AUSTRIA.

*Report of sanitary conditions and quarantine requirements in various countries.*

VIENNA, AUSTRIA, *August 23, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit under same cover a report on sanitary conditions and orders in various countries.

I have called on the agents of the different steamship lines in Vienna but was able to get very little information from them; they claim that they keep no records of the origin of their passengers and thus have no way of telling where they come from.

Respectfully,

JOHN F. ANDERSON,  
*Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.*

The SURGEON-GENERAL,  
*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*

[Inclosure.]

#### *Sanitary conditions and orders abroad.*

GREECE.—In view of the condition of the plague in Beirut and Smyrna, the following was ordered by royal decree:

1. Vessels coming from the Syrian ports of Laodicée to Ptolemais (both ports inclusive) have to submit to a ten days' effective quarantine, as well as disinfection in the hospital at Delos.

2. Vessels from ports of Minor Asia from Dikili to Gheronda (inclusive) are likewise subject to a ten days' quarantine and to disinfection in the above-mentioned hospital. The import of wares from the ports mentioned, subdivisions 1 and 2, is prohibited. For arrivals from Smyrna the ten days' quarantine ordered remains in force.

3. Vessels which have left Trapezunt after July 2 (15), are now subjected only to a twenty-four hours' quarantine watch, which may be undergone in any of the ports, Piræus, Syra, or Corfu, in the bay of Salamis or in S. Giorgio. At the same time the prohibition for import of goods from Trapezunt goes out of effect.

By royal decree of July 5 (18), the above order for a twenty-four hours' quarantine observation of arrivals from Trapezunt was annulled. In future, vessels coming from Trapezunt will have to submit merely to a strict medical examination.

ROUMANIA.—The royal Roumanian Government has declared as infected by the plague the port of Beirut as well as the entire vilayet and the coast territory there since July 11 (24), 1900, and ordered that all arrivals from this district be admitted only to the port of Sulina, where they must be subjected to a ten days' quarantine. The import of the following articles from said district is prohibited: (a) Used linen and clothes, used bedding; (b) rags, even though pressed into bales for transport; (c) used bagged carpets, and embroideries; (d) rawhides, untanned and fresh skins; (e) raw animal, refuse, such as bones, claws, hoofs, bladders, raw, undried, or unsalted guts, animal hair, raw wool; (f) human hair; (g) furs, cotton, and tackling; (h) fruits, vegetables, and conserves.

TURKEY.—In Smyrna a case suspected of being the plague was noted on July 21 and another on July 25. The first of these was ascertained to be the plague by bacteriological examination, while the examination of the second yielded a negative result. Further cases of the plague occurred, 1 on July 27 and 1 on August 1. In all, 22 cases of the plague have now been noted in Smyrna. According to telegraphic advices of August 10, the ten days' quarantine for arrivals from Smyrna has been replaced by a watch of forty-eight hours. In Beirut no further pest case has been reported since July 12. The chief sanitary council has resolved to abolish the forty-eight hours' observation ordered for arrivals from Beirut and introduce a medical visit in its stead.

The quarantine ordered for arrivals from the Egyptian coast territory, Alexandria excepted, and, further, from the gulfs and canals of Suez, which was already reduced

from ten to five days at the meeting of the chief sanitary council on July 31, has been totally abolished in reference to the Egyptian coast, the Red Sea, and the Suez Canal, and reduced to forty-eight hours in reference to Port Said. In reference to arrivals from Alexandria, however, the ten days' quarantine remains in force.

As a matter of exception, the chief sanitary council allowed the landing at Bassorah of 150 Shiitic pilgrims from India on the presumption that the same carried no corpses with them, but took occasion from this to renew the resolution passed at the meeting of June 19, 1897, whereby the entrance of Shiitic pilgrims from India into Mesopotamia is prohibited.

EGYPT.—From Alexandria a pest case was reported on August 6, and 1 on August 8.

ARABIA.—In Matrah the plague epidemic continues undiminished; in Maskat cases now occur here and there only.

PERSIA.—According to reliable information the pest has broken out not only in Khism, but also in Bender Abbas.

BRITISH INDIA.—In Bombay during the week from July 17 to 23, 1900, 92 cases and 74 deaths from the plague came under notice.

HONGKONG.—In Hongkong the plague epidemic is on the increase, while during the week from June 17 to June 23, 63 cases of illness and 57 deaths were noted; during the following week, from June 24 to 30, 99 cases of illness and 98 deaths were already reported. The spread of the epidemic may be attributed, on the one hand, to the unfavorable weather, on the other to the conditions created by the political situation, the influx in especial of large numbers of Chinese from Canton and other pest-infected ports of southern China, who, on account of the threatening aspect of affairs there, fly to Hongkong. The abnormally high figure of mortality is explained by the circumstance that, as a part of the police body was ordered to the mainland opposite, the Chinese find it easier to keep secret cases of illness from the plague, so that, as a rule, they come to the knowledge of the authorities only after death has set in. According to the statistical report of the board of health in Hongkong for May, 282 Chinese in all and 8 persons not of the Chinese population died of the plague during this time.

In Hoihow and the interior of the island of Hainan the plague epidemic continues, for which reason the British authorities of Burmah have declared the port of Hoihow as pest infected and ordered the prescribed quarantine measures for arrival thence.

JAPAN.—Up to June 9, 1900, 39 pest cases in Osaka, among them 32 with fatal ending, were officially reported. In Hamamatsu, Préfecture Shidzuoka, 13 pest cases, all of them fatal, came under notice. Since then a decided decrease of the epidemic is noticeable in Japan.

AUSTRALIA.—According to the official report of the central sanitary office in West Australia, 2 pest cases occurred in the week from June 10 to 16, 1900; since April 7, 5 cases of the plague in all came under notice, of which three ended fatally. The 2 persons latest to fall ill are still under treatment. In Adelaide (South Australia) 2 further fatal cases of plague occurred in the week from June 10 to 16, 1900.

DANISH ANTILLES.—The governor of the Danish Antilles has ordered a fourteen days' quarantine for ships coming from Rio de Janeiro, or such as come in contact with these ships, and prohibited the entry of the following articles and wares from this port: Rags, used cotton batting, carded wool, paper refuse, hair, hides, old sacks, carpets, embroideries, hoofs, raw wool, and raw silk; further, soiled linen, worn clothes, and used bedding, excepting when these articles are entered as traveling luggage, in which case they are subject to disinfection.

BRAZIL.—In Rio de Janeiro, during the time from July 4 to 17, 1900, 71 cases of illness and 29 of death from the plague occurred.

#### *The plague on ships.*

In Hamburg, a man who arrived on the steamship *Rosario*, coming from Cardiff, Wales, with a cargo of coal, on July 28, 1900, was found to have the plague. The steamer mentioned had come from La Plata toward the end of June and sailed for Cardiff on July 9. At the sanitary police revision of the ship on its return to Hamburg, the steward, 21 years old, was found to be ill and taken to the hospital, as suspected of typhus. On August 4 symptoms indicative of the plague appeared, for which reason the patient was removed to the epidemic ward of the Eppendorf Hospital. The bacteriological examination of the blood was immediately undertaken, and attempts made on animals prove that this was incontestably a case of plague. The condition of the patient is satisfactory. The steamer was at once removed to the quarantine station at Groden and there disinfected. All persons who were in contact with the sick man are isolated and under strict medical observation, and are all well.

In London 2 Hindoos belonging to the crew of the steamer *Rome*, of the Peninsular and Oriental Steamship Company, have died of the plague. The steamer mentioned had arrived from Bombay via Aden on July 3, 1900, and on July 26, leaving the 2 sick sailors behind in the hospital, had left again for Bombay. When the 2 cases had been

recognized as the plague, measures were at once taken that the *Rome*, on its arrival at Gibraltar, should be thoroughly disinfected.

In Yokohama, Japan, a solitary case of plague with fatal issue occurred on board the ship *Rosetta*, of the Peninsular and Oriental Steamship Company, arriving from Hongkong on June 2, 1900, with 33 passengers. The steamship was sent for ten days to the quarantine station at Nagahama, where the disinfection of the vessel was accomplished. The body of the dead man was cremated. When this case came under notice the passengers and cargo of the ship had already been landed, for which 50 coolies were engaged. No further case of plague has as yet occurred.

# BRAZIL.

## *Vital statistics of Bahia for month of April, 1900.*

BAHIA, BRAZIL., July 30, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a summary showing the sanitary statistics for the month of April, 1900. This summary has been compiled from the official report published in the official paper of yesterday.

Respectfully,

H. W. FURNISS,  
*United States Consul.*

HON. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

[Inclosure.]

## *Vital statistics of Bahia for the month of April, 1900.*

Maximum temperature.....	30° C.	Marriages.....	14
Minimum temperature.....	24° C.	Deaths—	
Average temperature.....	27.38° C.	Male.....	149
Average relative humidity.....	87.56°	Female.....	153
Rainfall.....	240 mm.	Nationality—	
Rainy days.....	9	African.....	9
Prevailing winds.....	N. NE., SW. E.	Brazilian.....	289
Cases of infectious diseases—		Portuguese.....	3
Yellow fever (a)—		Spanish.....	1
Male.....	2	Causes of death—	
Female.....	0	Beriberi.....	10
Treated in hospital.....	0	Diphtheria.....	1
Died in hospital.....	0	Enteric fever.....	3
Treated in residence.....	2	Leprosy.....	0
Died in residence.....	1	Measles.....	4
Smallpox—		Smallpox.....	0
Male.....	4	Typhus fever.....	0
Female.....	0	Yellow fever.....	1
Nationality—Brazilian.....	4	Asthma.....	0
Race—negro.....	2	Bright's disease.....	2
Mixed.....	2	Bronchitis.....	11
Had not been vaccinated.....	4	Carcinoma.....	4
Treated in residence.....	0	Cerebral hemorrhage and conges-	
Died in residence.....	0	tion.....	15
Treated in hospital.....	4	Diabetes.....	1
Died in hospital.....	0	Diarrhea and dysentery.....	43
Lepers in hospital at close of last month—		Diseases of circulatory system.....	40
Male.....	12	Elephantiasis.....	0
Female.....	4	Fibroma, uterine.....	3
Entered during month.....	0	Influenza.....	0
Left during month.....	0	Malarial fevers.....	18
Died during month.....	0	Meningitis.....	1
Births, alive (b)—		Nephritis.....	3
Male.....	47	Pneumonia.....	5
Female.....	36	Syphilis.....	2
Legitimate.....	39	Tetanus.....	2
Illegitimate.....	42	Tetanus neonatorum.....	9
Births, stillborn—		Tuberculosis, pulmonary.....	40
Male.....	12	Tuberculosis, other.....	2
Female.....	9	Other causes.....	82

<sup>a</sup>One of three months acclimatization and 1 of two years. One Portuguese and 1 English, both white race. The Portuguese died.

<sup>b</sup>Incomplete.